

DIDSBURY PIONEER

Vol. XVIII

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER, OCTOBER 6, 1920.

No. 43

When You Buy SHOES

Is it a question of how little I can pay, or How much value can I get for every dollar I pay?

Do you buy Quantity or Quality? Every pair of Shoes in this store is built on the quality standard—every possible thing that means more quality, more service, more value, is crowded into it. So—if you buy your new shoes here, even though they cost you a little more—the increased cost means big measure of the increased value, and you will remember the better quality long after the increased cost is forgotten.

J. V. BERSCHT

Men's and Boys' Outfitter

STATIONERY

Just received—A new line of fancy mixed paper and envelopes

Ladies' Purses—All leather, guaranteed, look them over

Rubber hot water bottles, guaranteed for two years, Can't Leak brand—you may need a new one this fall

Look in our window for specials every Saturday

H. W. CHAMBERS

Druggist and Stationer

Didsbury Fall Fair Prize Winners

STALLIONS

Class 1

Sec. 1—R. C. Ray.
Sec. 2—W. J. Fulkert, H. Col.
Sec. 3—D. Shephard, T. A. Murphy.
Sec. 4—Ed. Schmidt, F. A. Folk.

Sec. 11—R. Wiegand.
Sec. 17 and 18—D. Sinclair.
Registered Heavy Draft, over 1500

Class 2

Sec. 1—W. J. Fulkert, H. Col.
Sec. 2—W. J. Fulkert, H. Col.
Sec. 3—Waterman & Hickey, H.
Sec. 4—Chas. Brown, F. A. Folk.

Sec. 5—R. C. Ray.
Sec. 6—W. J. Fulkert, R. C. Ray.
Sec. 7—W. J. Fulkert, Waterman
Sec. 8—Hickey, R. C. Ray.

Agricultural, under 1500; open to grades only.

Class 3

Sec. 1—Win. Ross, Chas. Brown,
Sec. 2—L. J. Weigert, W. J. Fulkert.
Sec. 3—R. C. Phillips, Otto Klein.
Sec. 4—Dan Dipple, Van Buren.

Sec. 5—R. C. Van Wey, Dan Dipple.
Sec. 6—W. J. Fulkert, S. Van
Sec. 7—W. J. Fulkert, S. Van
Sec. 8—W. J. Fulkert, S. Van

Heavy Draft, over 1500; open to grades only.

Class 4

Sec. 1—Ed. Schmidt.
Sec. 2—Ed. Schmidt, Ed. Schmidt.
Sec. 3—Geo. Dipple, Ed. Schmidt.
Sec. 4—Dan Dipple.

Sec. 5—W. J. Fulkert, J. N. Paton.
Sec. 6—Geo. Dipple.
Sec. 7—Ed. Schmidt, Ed. Schmidt.

DRIVING HORSES

Class 5

Sec. 1—W. J. Fulkert.
Sec. 2—Miss L. Kirtke, R. C.
Sec. 3—W. J. Fulkert.
Sec. 4—E. O. Walt, L. H. Lovegood.

Sec. 5—E. O. Walt, L. H. Lovegood.
Sec. 6—E. O. Walt, L. H. Lovegood.
Sec. 7—E. O. Walt, L. H. Lovegood.

Sec. 8—Vern Shantz, Win. Barrett,
Sec. 9—Vern Shantz, John Butts,
Sec. 10—Ed. Schmidt, John Butts.

Sec. 11—Ed. Schmidt, John Butts.
Sec. 12—Ed. Schmidt, John Butts.
Sec. 13—Ed. Schmidt, John Butts.

SADDLE HORSES

Class 6

Sec. 1—Miss L. Kirtke, S. Hardy.
Sec. 2—R. C. Ray, Roy Sherriff.
Sec. 3—Miss L. Kirtke, Vern
Sec. 4—R. C. Ray, E. Krebs, E. N.

Sec. 5—Ed. Reider, Russell Bercht.
Sec. 6—Ed. Reider, Russell Bercht.
Sec. 7—Ed. Reider, Russell Bercht.

Sec. 8—Ed. Reider, Russell Bercht.
Sec. 9—Ed. Reider, Russell Bercht.
Sec. 10—Ed. Reider, Russell Bercht.

SHORTHORNS

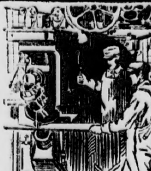
Class 7

Sec. 1—A. B. Franch.
Sec. 2—R. C. Ray, Roy Sherriff.
Sec. 3—Miss L. Kirtke, Vern

HOLSTEINS

Class 8

Sec. 1—M. Weber.
Sec. 2—E. N. Boettger.
Sec. 3—M. Weber, E. N. Boettger.



Labor

In the Savings Departments of all our 400 branches the workman will find convenience and safety for his savings. The ambitious wage-earner who lives by budget—and not by chance—can thus make adequate provision for old age by depositing a small sum regularly. Financial independence may be gained by steady accumulation of small amounts.

Resources of \$174,000,000

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Didsbury Branch A. E. Ryan, Manager
Carstairs Branch J. W. Gillman, Manager

Ladies:-

Have a look over our line of washing machines. We have the Beauty Time Savers and the Maytag machines in all styles, from hand to electric.

Make use of the special Monday and Tuesday electric service recently started by the town lighting plant, by installing an up-to-date labor saving electric washer. We also have electric irons in stock.

With this equipment the drudgery is taken out of wash day.

G. A. Wrigglesworth

PHONE 41

DIDSBURY.

JOHN W. HUGILL

Law Offices

242-20 2 Grain Exchange Building
First Street West
Phone 32169
Calgary Canada

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN A WORD IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than \$100

FOR SALE—12 yearling calves, 2 yearling bulls, 10 calves (2 bulls). All Aberdeen—Angus breed. Apply C. Young, phone 425. c256

FOR SALE—Two 6 foot Standard glass show cases, each with two glass shelves. Apply Nixon the Jeweler. c56

FOR SALE—5 room house and large barn, about one acre of land. Apply A. A. Perrin, Didsbury. c20ff

FOR SALE—Purified Barred Rock Eggs for hatching, \$1.75 per 100 eggs. One extra selling given free if 5 selling are taken and hatched by same person. Taylor Way Poultry Yards. c148

Wanted—Immediately a woman by the month for laundry work and cleaning, fair wages. Apply Matron Didsbury General Hospital.

FOR SALE—G. ed. violin with bow and case. Nixon, Jeweler. c10

FOR SALE—Two Ford cars and one Gray Dues. Apply to Ben Olson, Didsbury. c10

NOTICE—Will those having watches, etc. checks, etc. for repair, please call for them before Friday, 22nd inst. NIXON, Jeweler. c10

If you want to sell your farm list with Simon Doyle & S. N. Carstairs, Phone 129.

FOR SALE—5 h.p. Dalloway gas engine with grinder and belt. Phone 1165. c10

BANKERS' SPECIAL

Class 1

Paul Franch, Orlando Behn.

GUESSING COMPETITION

Win. Wilson, Win. McCoy, I. H. Lovegood.

J.W. PHILLIPSON Auctioneer

FOR PATES

See W. G. LIESEMER for Myself.

W. G. LIESEMER

Clerk

Phone 111

DIDSBURY - ALBERTA

M. Weber.

Sec. 4—M. Weber, E. N. Boettger.

M. Weber.

Sec. 5—M. Weber 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

Sec. 6—M. Weber, E. N. Boettger.

M. Weber.

Sec. 7—M. Weber, M. Weber.

AMBERDEEN ANGUS

Class 10

Sec. 1, 1, J. Wrigglesworth.

Sec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7—J. N. Paton.

AYRSHIRES

Class 11

Sec. 1—Win. McCoy, E. N. Boettger.

E. N. Boettger.

Sec. 6 and 7—Win. McCoy.

DARBY CATTLE

Class 12

Sec. 1—Win. McCoy, E. N. Boettger.

E. N. Boettger.

Sec. 2—Win. McCoy.

DEER CATTLE

Class 13

Sec. 1—J. N. Paton.

Anglophobia and Yankeeophobia

Anglophobia is said to be rife in the United States—and according to some reckless-minded people, Yankeeophobia is prevalent in Britain. Statements like these lead one to imagine that if a section of any community gets smallpox, everybody is going to die of it. There are Anglophobists in America, many of them. From now until the next Presidential election the number is likely to increase. The League of Nations and the Irish question are responsible for most of them. The fact is that for the first time in history the United States of America is conducting an election on international issues. The Republican party have repudiated the League. The Democratic party must stand for it. The Monroe Doctrine is being tested. America for the Americans is the cry. But—who are the Americans? The argument as to who won the war is too old for anybody to bother about. There is more sense in arguing who is to win the next war. The sensible minority who always dominate the sentiment of any sane country, understand that at least one war is technically over, and that in another generation it will make no difference just how it was won, or mainly by whom. There is no time for argument about the old war.

One thing, however, is clear: Monroe or no Monroe, League or no League, the United States of America is no longer isolated. Either that nation must admit itself into the great quarrelsome family of nations known as the civilized world, or degenerate into a third-rate power in all but physical size and population. The United States is no longer the New World. The world is old. The war has made it so. If any nation can discover a new world in ideas and put it into operation, the old world has room for it. But for the main business of getting along in the Great International Animosities known as Civilization, the world is just one place. The United States can no more hold aloof from it on a plea of Americanism for the Americans than the sun can cease to shine. The wisdom of both the United States and Great Britain is for the statesmen in each to know when to leave the other alone. Britain may decide to stay out of Europe, but it is impossible. From now on, whatever peace the world knows must be worked for simultaneously by all the leading nations. Certain sectional or partisan interests in neither of the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples can be allowed to break down Anglo-Saxon solidarity. The best, and therefore the strongest, element in either country stands for Anglo-American accord as the greatest hope of the world.

Public speeches on great occasions do not always reflect the average state of mind. But the publication of such speeches does a powerful lot to make the average of what it ought to be. At the recent presentation of the St. Gaudens Statue of Lincoln to Great Britain, at the memorably unweaving in

Canning Square, when Elihu Root, great American, made the presentation, when Lord Bryce, great Englishman, and, interestingly, of America, presided at the meeting and when Lloyd George, great man of the people, whatever his shortcomings as a statesman, expressed the real feelings of the British nation as nobody else could have done, things were said which should outweigh all the Hearst-inspired hatred of Britain in the United States or any inspired Yankeeophobia in Great Britain. Elihu Root said:

"Put aside superficial differences, accidental and unimportant, and Abraham Lincoln appears in the simple estimation of his life and character, and his service to mankind, a representative of the deep and underlying qualities of his race—the qualities that great emergencies reveal unchangingly the same in every continent, the qualities to which Britain owed her life in the terrible years of the last decade, the qualities that have made both Britain and America great. We are imbued with the conception of justice and liberty that the people of Britain had been working out in struggle and sacrifice since before Magna Charta—the conceptions for which Chatham and Burke and Franklin and Washington stood together a century and a half ago, when the battle for British liberty was fought and won for Britain as well as for America on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the identity of these fundamental conceptions in both countries which makes it impossible that in any great world emergency Britain and America can be on opposing sides."

Lloyd George said:

"In his life he was a great American. He is American no longer. He is one of those figures, of whom there are very few in history, who lose their nationality in death. They are no longer Greek, or Hebrew, or English or American—they belong to mankind. These eminent men, whose statues are in that square, are great Englishmen. I wonder whether I will be forgiven for saying that George Washington was a great American, but Abraham Lincoln belongs to the common people of every land. He is of their race, of their kind, of their blood, of their nation, the race of the great common people. They love that haggard face, with the sad and tender eyes. There is a worship in their regard. There is a faith and a hope in that worship. May I respectfully, earnestly say one word from this platform to the great people of America? This torn and bleeding earth is calling today for the help of the America of Abraham Lincoln."

These may be emotional utterances, but they mean more of what is in the common mind of the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples than in any of the coffee-house gossip or the headline hysterics of Hearst.

Baby's Eyes

We have two sets of teeth to go through life with, but only one pair of eyes; and, while we don't begin to use even our first full set of teeth until we're two years old or more, we are working our eyes from the very day we're born—unlike a dog or a cat, you know! Indeed, our eyes are very precious things, and to be tended as such—and if more care had been taken of the children's eyes in the past, we should have more fighting men to put in the field today.

Of course, the first important duty with regard to a baby's eyes falls upon the monthly nurse. It is a tremendously important duty, for it is from negligence at the time of birth, you remember, that most cases of infantile blindness spring. But after Nurse has gone, Mother must carry on her good work. She must bathe the little eyes night and morning with boracic lotion, comfortably warm but not hot, and she must use either little pieces of absorbent wool or else scraps of old soft linen. The same piece shouldn't be used for

each eye, and both pieces should be burnt directly they are used.

If ever you should see any signs of inflammation about a baby's eyes, or if ever a discharge should appear, you ought to tell

SALESMEN WANTED
In every good town and district in the Prairie Provinces to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST SUCCESS"—the "WORLD'S LARGEST" variety store, fruit and ornamental, and jewelry, etc., recommended by Western Experimental Station, the commission, full or part time. STONE & WELLS, INC., Toronto, Ont.

your doctor at once. Don't, in any case, try using hot fomentations or "poultices" as the chances are that this is quite the wrong treatment—and, anyway, it often leads to very grave results.

A Dark Room to Sleep in

Baby soon learns to like soft diffused light, but he bears bright light very badly at first, and his pram should be nicely shaded either with a dark lined hood or a canopy. Don't tire Baby's night with much flashing and shaking of bright toys, and, if you can possibly manage it, teach him

from the first to pass his night in a perfectly dark room.

By all means shelter Baby's eyes from cold winds for these are a common cause of "running" and sore eyes; but don't get him into the habit of wearing a veil. Veils are good for nobody's eyes, and for a baby's least of all.

As Baby grows into a little boy or girl, be careful to discourage him in the habit of rubbing his eyes with the knuckles on first waking. So many children do this, and it is really injurious to the sight. And, of course, you will insist upon all work being done in a good light—coming from behind or at the side, not across the eyes.

Eye strain among children will often show itself in a peering, frowning expression, and you may think "What a disagreeable looking little creature that is!" when really the sight is to blame. A "sandy" feeling inside the lids, especially on first waking, is an other sign of eye-strain.

If your little one squints, suffers from headaches, or has difficulty in seeing either near or far objects, take him to your doctor or to an eye hospital—not to a spectacle maker. I know how distressed you will feel if the dear

EARN MONEY AT HOME
We will pay \$18 to \$22 weekly for your spare time writing new stories, no experience necessary. You and your family can earn money. Write to: "WORLD'S LARGEST SUCCESS," 1000 GARDEN ST., TORONTO, ONT. C. W. BELL, M.D., 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

little eyes have to be given glasses to wear, but remember that if the trouble is taken in time your child won't have to use glasses for very long probably, and will have a much better chance of growing up pretty than if his eyes continued to squint or to strain.

Shades of Brown Paper

"Colds in the eye," "styes," and "sore eyes" are best treated by attention to the general health; the recipe is fresh air, good food, and cod liver oil and malt as an "extra." The eyes should be bathed with warm boracic lotion, and just a little boracic ointment may be smeared on the edge of the lid at night. Avoid draughts and dusty winds, and, in winter, don't let the child "roast" his eyes and face over a hot fire.

About shades: doctors don't advise you to use the "bought" kind nowadays. You are apt to put them away after the child is better and bring them out again for another little patient—a very unhygienic thing to do! You had far better make one out of stiff dark brown or dark green paper, with tapes threaded through holes in the upper corners and tied behind the head. Then, when the eye trouble is over, you'll feel no penny-wise pangs in burning the shade at once!

The Host: "It's beginning to rain; you'd better stay to supper."
The Guest: "Oh, thanks very much; but it's not bad enough for that."

THE REAL TEST

of home baked food comes when the second helping is offered. The appearance, texture and taste of food raised with

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

is bound to be pleasing and satisfactory in every sense. Magic is an economical and healthful leavener, and because of its uniformity in strength and results, has justly earned its reputation of being Canada's Perfect Baking Powder.

Send name and address for free copy of "The Magic Way" containing selected recipes, many of which are illustrated in colors.

E. W. Gillett Company Limited, Toronto, Canada

Some Hints About The Baby

Few medicines act with permanent effect on constipation,—it is much easier to prevent than to cure, and the habit of regularity formed early in life is by far the best preventive.

When the baby in a month old it can begin to form the habit of a regular movement at the same hour every day. In the morning at about this time is usually the most convenient hour.

It takes time, it takes patience, and it takes perseverance, but after a few weeks the mother will be amply repaid by the absence of soiled diapers and by the possession of a healthier baby. Breast fed babies, by the way, are much less troubled by constipation than bottle fed.

There are a number of simple methods which will help a constipated baby; one of the best is giving orange juice, strained, half an hour before the first feeding in the morning. Another excellent corrective is one teaspoonful of milk of magnesia at bedtime. If baby is on a bottle, this can be mixed in his night feeding. Cold boiled water, between feedings, helps to keep a baby well.

Many mothers take refuge in castor oil or enemata, but both are bad. The castor oil relieves the immediate trouble, but is apt to leave baby more constipated afterwards. The enemata, when used frequently, tend to make the muscles of the rectum weak.

Older children should be safeguarded against constipation by food. As an emergency measure, give one or two teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia every hour for three doses.

To help establish a habit, resort to liquid paraffin or petroleum, which acts by lubricating the bowels. The dose can be lessened gradually until, when the regular habit has been formed, the paraffin has been completely discontinued.

Any number of foods will work naturally to keep a child's bowels in healthy condition. Cooked fruit, for instance, although not berries, and fresh vegetables should be eaten every day.

Water freely between meals with one or two glasses before breakfast, also helps. On the other hand, eating too fast, too much candy, and drinking tea or coffee will almost certainly make mischief.

After children are three years old, it is still easier to keep them in a regular habit by the food they eat. Raw fruit, except bananas, is excellent, or two or three teaspoonfuls of honey for breakfast or supper.

Coarse food, such as graham biscuit, bran cakes, or bread or biscuit from unbolted flour, or whole wheat, are both appetizing and healthful. Bran can be used, either mixed with another cereal or by itself. Another good food which most children like is cornmeal bread—or Johnny cake—

sweetened with molasses. Prunes and figs, also, are wise additions to the menu.

The Difference

"What little boy can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

Willie waved his hand frantically.

"Well, Willie?"

"The 'quick' are the ones that get out of the way of automobiles; the ones that don't are 'dead.'"

Close Races

An Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman were indulging in reminiscences of sporting occasions.

"The closest race I ever saw was a yacht race," said the Englishman, "in which one of the boats that had been recently painted won by the breadth of the coat of paint."

"The closest race I ever saw," declared the Scotchman, "was one in which a horse stung by a bee, won by the height of the swelling on his nose."

"The closest race I ever saw," said the Irishman, "is the Scotch."

Paddy Scored Again

An Irish sentry was on guard near the powder magazine when the orderly officer approached his post smoking a cigar. Paddy, remembering his orders, halted the officer and told him to put out his cigar.

Complimenting Paddy on his smartness, he threw it away and went on his way.

When out of sight Paddy picked up the cigar and started to smoke himself. The officer, returning, found to his surprise that Paddy was smoking, and asked him for an explanation.

"Sure, sir," exclaimed Paddy, "I'm smoking this as evidence against you till the sergeant of the guard comes round."

Some More Water

It was a proud day for the Jenkinses and the Smiths. The first grandchild was being christened, and a host of admiring uncles and aunts had turned up to witness the great event.

"And the name is to be—?" asked the clergyman suavely, as he stood beside the font with his armful of silk, lace, ribbon and red face.

"Augustus, Philip Frederick, Charles Snooks Chesterfield," replied the godmother, all in one long breath.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the clergyman. Then he turned to the sexton. "Some more water, Mr. Perkins, if you please."

Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act

All returned soldiers and their families will be protected by the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, under which they are provided with an opportunity of obtaining life insurance at most favorable rates. The Act became effective on September 1st, 1920, and will remain in force for two years.

Under the provisions of the Act any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or nurse of the Canadian Forces domiciled and resident in Canada, may insure with the government to an amount of from \$500 to \$5000. Under certain conditions the widow of a returned soldier who died subsequently to discharge, may also obtain insurance.

In addition to former members of the C.E.F., the privileges of the Act are available to anyone, male or female who served during the late war in the Imperial army or with the forces of any of the allied or associated powers, providing they were domiciled and resident in Canada before the war and hold an honorable discharge.

Many of those who served overseas while not suffering from a severe disability, find that their financial condition is such that they are unable to obtain life insurance at all, or only at much higher rates than are normally demanded. They, therefore, find themselves severely handicapped in providing protection for their dependents. Under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act all returned men are placed on an equal basis as no medical examination is required.

The premium rates are low. They vary with the age of the insured and the plan of insurance chosen. At the age of twenty five a straight life policy for \$1000 costs \$1.24 per month. At the age of thirty five the rate is \$1.70 per month. Beneficiaries are limited in the case of a married man to his wife and children. An unmarried man or widower without children, required to name his future wife and children as beneficiaries. Should the insured die unmarried the insurance money may be paid to one or more of his immediate relatives according to his will.

An exceptional advantage of this insurance is the provision made for a disability benefit. Under this section should the policy holder become totally and permanently disabled he is relieved from paying further premiums and the insurance money is paid to him direct in annual installments equal to one twentieth of the total amount of the policy.

Booklets explaining the Act, and application forms may be obtained from all branches of the Great War Veterans' Association, the Soldiers' Aid Commission, Imperial Veterans of Canada, Grand Army of United Veterans, Army and Navy Veterans, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Military District Headquarters and District Offices of the Board of Pension Commissioners, or direct from the commissioners, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, Transportation Building, Ottawa.

TAX SALE

Sale of lands in the Municipal District of Mountain View No. 319, for arrears of taxes.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Mountain View No. 319, will be offered for sale for the arrears of taxes and costs. The sale will take place at the Municipal office in the town of Didsbury on Monday, November 15th, 1920, at two o'clock p.m. A full list of the said lands may be seen in the Didsbury Pioneer hereof of September 29th, 1920, the Olds Gazette issue of October 1st, or printed lists of same may be had on application to the undersigned.

Unless the arrears of taxes be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said lands at the place and time above mentioned.

Dated at Didsbury on the 27th day of September, 1920.

A. BRIDGES,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Women's Christian Temperance Union

The Annual Convention was held at Red Deer, Sept. 23-26. Those who represented the local workers were, Mrs. J. Finlay and Miss Molly Ray of Westcott, and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Mrs. H. Booth, Mrs. H. Rother and Mrs. J. Shields from Didsbury. Mrs. McKinney, M. L. A. Mrs. Becker of Toronto, and Mrs. Howard of Man. House were the special speakers at the Convention.

Mrs. McKinney spoke of Canada and Appetite as the two great bulwarks of the liquor traffic. Commendation also pays on the weakness of men who have become addicts. Men and women of today must continue actively to try to save the addicts from their own weakness and the younger people from its grasp. We are called upon to help save the younger races. Our attitude toward the Temperance Movement is clear. We need to express ourselves emphatically on October 25th.

Mrs. McKinney is proud of the honor of representing the women of the province in the legislature and glad to fight their battles, but she must have definite material with which to work and wants the viewpoint of the women and their organizations.

Special Services

It affords us great pleasure to to greet the citizens of Didsbury through this, their own home paper, as we have been informed that this little visitor makes a weekly call to practically all the homes in this bright little city, besides going out to pay its respects to those living in the rural districts. Thus we shall regard what we have to say from line to line through the printed page, a personal message. We are always glad to make new acquaintances through the various avenues of contact. After you read the following announcement, set your alarm clock and plan to be with us in this our second service we hold in your city.

We have been told that it would not be possible to have a morning service in Didsbury as the people do not get up early enough, but we refused to believe this to be the case, in a city and climate where there is so much snap and vigor. Now I appeal to you to save yourselves from this unwarranted accusation, and thus strengthen my convictions in the matter, that it is possible to have a morning service in Didsbury, and that well attended.

You will find the workers congenial, and the meetings full of interest to young and old. A special effort will be made towards good music and singing. Don't forget the meeting, the time and the place.

Special Evangelistic Services

Where?—Baptist Church, Didsbury.

When?—Sunday, 11 a.m.

Who?—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Perry, of Pasadena, Calif. and you.

Other Services

Zola School House—

Sunday School 2:00 p.m.

Preaching 3:00 p.m.

Springfield School House—

Evangelistic Service 8:00 p.m.

Rev. A. A. PERRY.

Evangelist in Nazarene Church

Miss Agnes Chambers of Fergus Ont. is staying with Mr. H. W. Chambers, who is a relative of hers, and intends to take up her residence here for the future.

Mrs. M. Campbell of Glace Bay N.S. is at present visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Rodaway.

The Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., staff is increased by the addition of Miss Jennie Finlay who has been working in Calgary for some time past.

The guy that wrote "Beautiful Snow" sat inside by a nice warm fire and took a shout at it through the window.

To Avoid Car Shortage

The following communication was sent in by Acting Agent W. H. Matthews of the C.P.R., and asks the aid of shippers in an effort to prevent car shortage.

In view of the coming season and the noted increase in traffic, shippers in this district, the Canadian Pacific Railway asks the urgent cooperation of shippers and consignees alike, to expedite the loading and unloading of their equipment. Heavy movement of grain, coal and other produce is anticipated this coming winter. The railways find it greatly handicapped confronting them, and in view of the above facts it is imperative that all equipment be unloaded without any unnecessary delay.

Consignees are in a position to assist by arranging prompt disposition and unloading of received consignments, while shippers can cooperate by giving the loading of cars careful and prompt attention. Already in our district a very low car rate for hay, grain, and miscellaneous commodities. The man who having a consignment forwarded to him, and does not unload his consignment, is delaying his neighbor who is waiting for this equipment to clear his produce to market. While the shipper who delays in loading his produce, is delaying the equipment for someone else who is just as anxious to market his grain as he.

In view of the conditions outlined, and in the best interests of all concerned, consignees and shippers are urged to assist in cooperation with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at all times to give their equipment serious attention.

Let us get together, pull as one, and keep the cars moving to the best of our united efforts and interest.

There is one place in town where you can "work up stairs and save ten." Manager Alf. Smith of the Roseland Hotel says sleeping room on the roof doesn't cost a cent.

The disciples of Temperance are now compelled to cease their daily whirl at 12:30 a.m. The movie fans no longer have the opportunity to see Mary Pickford in the celebrated five reel film, "The Hired Girl's Revenge," or "Who Stabbed the Hackberry Tree?" etc. Just as there things as a bit, won't somebody get up an old movie convention? It would be one hilarious time to be long remembered.

For results in disposing of your land, see Dawkins & Sons, Carstairs, Phone 129.

The Comfort of Glasses

Those who suffer from headache of a dull pain at the base of the skull sometimes notice spots or a sort of string of light floating before the eyes. We correct the vision and headache and vision spots disappear. One realizes a new comfort in life.

M. MECKLINBURG
SIGHT SPECIALIST
at the Roseland Hotel
Tuesday, October 19

AUCTION SALE

Acting upon instructions from W. R. and Miss Vogel, I will sell by public auction at their residence on the N.E. corner of Berlin St. and Railway Avenue, Didsbury, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th,

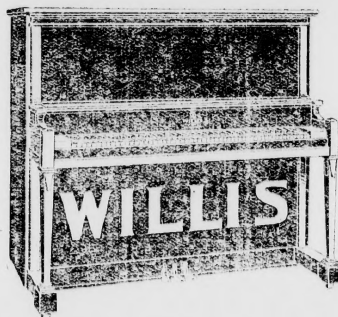
at 2 p.m., the following household goods with at reserve:

DINING ROOM
Solid mahogany table; 6:30 Wagon Rattan chairs; 6 solid oak Mission style back seat, 3 sofas, in oak; dinner chairs in leather; solid oak 16 in. hot blast Stewarts heater, new; Mission dining table, 4 leaves extend, with stand; Hallowell, 12x20 ft., in oak, new; Mission oak buffet; This good condition; large quantity of fine Wilson rug, new.

BEDROOM
New Pontiacs cook stove; kitchen sink; 2 kitchen chairs; 2 wash tubs; oak springs; 2 Mission grey oak; oak on wheels; piece infold Hallowell mattress; white enamel dresser, 8x14 ft., new; oak screen; kitchen washstand and dressing stand; Oak; 10x14; 3 cane bottom chairs; Hot blast coal stove; pair portieres; leather table; oak reclining chair.

MISCELLANEOUS
2 Leather seated oak arm chairs; oak dressing stand. As the owners have decided to move to the city, I must dispose of everything.

TERMS: CASH
W. R. VOGEL, Owner.
W. J. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer.



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CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS

THE MENACE

There is no doubt whatsoever that the explosion which occurred in Wall Street, New York, a few days ago, resulting in the loss of many lives, was caused by some mad revolutionaries who attempted to gratify their envious spite by attempting to wreck some of the financial institutions of New York.

Some high explosive, probably a bomb, was set just about the noon hour, in front of the Morgan banking place at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets. This is the very centre of the financial district; the great American banking concerns are grouped all around and the sub-treasury, with its fine statue of Washington, is just across the street. The streets in this portion of New York are narrow canyons, hemmed in by sky-scraping office buildings and at the noon hour, when the multitude of employees pour out, it is one seething mass of humanity. No place could have been better selected for an outrage that would take a heavy toll of innocent human life.

This affair ought to bring home to those of us who are inclined to make light of Bolshevik activities on this side of the water, the menace which exists. There is no doubt that that large sum of money have been expended, both in the United States and Canada, to spread the pernicious doctrine of Bolshevism. There are always hare-brained enthusiasts who will take up propaganda of this nature and to their ranks are attracted all kinds of cranks, many of whom have homicidal manias. Unscrupulous leaders of the organizations find these people willing tools; no enterprise is too mad; no outrage too cruel for them. These are the irresponsible individuals whose weakness is taken advantage of by propagandists who sit in safety and handle the funds, encouraging their poor dupes to perform the most wanton outrages, and sometimes see them pay the penalty of their crimes, without compunction.

There are some people in a quasy public position, such as ministers, seeking notoriety and others who affect to see in Bolshevism some merit. This Wall Street outrage ought to bring these people to their senses. In Canada and the United States there is unquestionably some injustice in our financial social systems, but the country is big and wide and offers rewards for the expenditure of thrift, energy and enterprise to the meaneast citizen. If a man cannot survive and make an adequate living for his family in the United States or Canada, there is something fundamentally wrong. We have no history of age-long repression and tyranny such as guided some of the peoples in Europe to revolt, and we want no Bolshevist or anarchistic movements. It is the duty of every good citizen to do his best to nip these pernicious doctrines in the bud.

CROP ESTIMATES

The Winnipeg Free Press has been in the habit of making crop estimates which have been pretty approximately correct. They have agricultural experts who are in the field most of the summer and are, therefore, in a position to judge. A few days ago the Free Press announced its estimate of the season's crop of the three prairie provinces as follows:

Wheat, two hundred and forty-eight million, seven hundred and forty-five thousand bushels.

Oats, three hundred and fifty-two million, one hundred and nine thousand bushels.

Barley, forty-seven million, five hundred and sixty-four thousand bushels.

Flax, seven million, one hundred and fifty-two thousand bushels.

Rye, eight million, nine hundred and twelve thousand bushels.

Taking it by and large, this means a tremendous lot of money for Western Canada as a result of the season's agricultural activities. This year has been by no means a favorable one, and crops are more or less patchy, yet even under these conditions the above figures indicate something of the wealth that lies in our soil. It is within the memory of many of us, who are not yet old, that the agricultural capacities of the west have been seriously questioned. The above figures, however, tell an eloquent tale of the progress of development and determination.

CANADIAN PICTURES OF THE WAR

A diligent little man in Piccadilly summer clothes and with an unmistakable air gleam in his spectacles is again to be seen and heard in Canada wherever artists get together. P. C. Konody was here last year. Wherever you see Konody expect a migration of war pictures. Last year at the Canadian National, Konody topped the lot in attendance records. Almost as many people paid to see the Canadian war pictures as heard the Grenadier Guards for nothing. Along comes Mr. Konody again, this time with a still vaster acreage of Canadian war canvases all en route to their final interment in the Ottawa mausoleum. We believe that a second instalment smuggled itself over here since the armistice and is now in Ottawa. The third lot, consisting of two hundred works, is the last—for which to deum laudamus! There must be at least one thousand records of Canada's part in the war. From the printed samples or Lot No. 3 we judge that they are on the whole better than Lot No. 1. No doubt thousands upon thousands of people will again crowd to see this exhibition of Martian realism and patriotic glory. But we are willing to believe that very few of Canada's army will care to see them. The terrible glory of modern war in all its super-realistic savagery, we should like to believe, waning in popularity. No artists ever painted in any style and medium yet invented who could express Canada's part in the war. Nearing the second anniversary of the Armistice as we are, and viewing the social and economic wreckage of the world which peace has scarcely begun to rehabilitate, it would be far more compatible with the emotions of the great majority of people if we could have—instead of these painted records of horrifying war, some more human records of what has been done since November 11th, 1918, to bring humanity back to the world.

Lucky Man

At a Church conference a speaker began a tirade against the universities and education, expressing thankfulness that he had never been confounded by contact with a college.

After proceeding for a few minutes, the Bishop, who was in the chair, interrupted with the question:

"Do I understand that Mr. Dobson is thankful for his ignorance?"

"Well, yes, was the answer; 'you can put it that way if you like.'"

"Well, all I have to say," said the prelate, in sweetest musical tones—all I have to say is that he has much to be thankful for."

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Beat the High Cost of Living by your Needle

One Way to Beat the H.C.L.

If you want to beat the high cost of living, buy a good paper pattern, get busy with your needle, and surprise yourself by making lovely things on almost nothing compared with the prices charged in the big stores. I use Home Journal patterns, because they are unusual and have a certain distinction of their own. Start with something simple, like a camisole, an envelope chemise or an apron. Work up gradually to more elaborate things. A dummy, or dress form, is a wonderful help in fitting.

Always buy good material. You will find it easier to work on, and all the skilled work in the world won't make cheap material look anything but shoddy. Two yards of good lace will give a frock or waist an air that a bolt of cheap lace can never give.

I found that the best way to work on Georgette, chiffon or net is to stitch the material on the machine through two thicknesses of paper. The top of a newspaper—the white part—is good for this purpose.

When making a coat, always have a tailor stitch the lapels and press it. You will find this greatly improves the appearance.

Learn to embroider, bead and braid. Draw your pattern on tissue paper and baste to the material, then work through the paper and tear it away when finished. The right look is often achieved by a little embroidery in self color on suit or frock, or by two or three bound buttonholes, or perhaps a tailored pocket. I copied a sixteen dollar envelope chemise of pink crepe de chine a few weeks ago, but because I was able to embroider the little French flowers in lavender, blue and pink. Hemstitching adds greatly to the appearance of a thin waist, as around the armholes and around the cuffs.

Don't Discard Your Old Clothes

A few years ago I learned to crochet baby Irish lace. This can be used over and over again, for all kinds of collars and trimming. Right here I would like to say a few words to these poor, misguided elderly women, who insist on wearing collarless blouses when their necks are perhaps not all that they should be. If they only knew how much they could improve their appearance by wearing a boned collar of net or lace, or even a velvet band, they would never go without a collar.

I have discovered that it is well not to discard anything unless it is so much worn as to be absolutely useless. I recently made a suit which had been much admired. It is of blue broadcloth, with moderately tight skirt and three-quarter length coat. I found that I had an old black fox pillow muff, which I cut up and made a collar and wide cuffs. Then I bought enough black fox banding to go around the bottom of the coat. I am sure that a suit like it would bring a hundred dollars in one of the big shops, but it cost me only thirty-five dollars.

This fact reminds me that if you know how to cut for you can make over your old neckpieces. The fur should first be ripped. Then lay your pattern on the wrong side of the fur, and with a

sharp-pointed scissors carefully cut the skin. Turn it over and see whether there are any worn places to be taken out. If so, indicate these with pins so that they can be cut out. The worn pieces that are cut out can be used as patterns for cutting the good pieces to be inserted. Sew the skin with an over and over stitch. Don't be afraid of putting in tiny pieces because the piecing doesn't show after it is finished.

Plan Your Wardrobe Ahead

I plan my wardrobe a year in advance. The stores have "clearance sales," usually in midsummer and at the beginning of the year. Things can then be bought at one-third of the regular prices. Many people say: "How do you know what you will want so far ahead?" I do not buy unless I am sure that I can use it. Certain conservative things are always good.

A short time ago I bought some lovely fine, silver lace at a ridiculously low price, because I knew I would soon need a new evening

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dress. At the time, I did not know exactly how I would use it. I began looking around at evening dresses, and not long after I saw in a "French" room, a lovely model of satin with a Georgette overskirt with my same lace applied with a few stitches of handwork. The price was one hundred and seventy-five dollars. It will cost me about twenty-five dollars to copy. By the way, to preserve silver lace from tarnishing, I learned from a lace buyer, keep it rolled in black tissue paper away from the light. And you can make lovely negligees out of your old evening gowns by adding a little Georgette for trimming, flowing sleeves perhaps, and ribbons in contrasting colors for a girle.

Some Helpful Suggestions

My clothes are always remodelled at least once, and sometimes often. I do not seldom do so immediately after discarding them, because they are too easily recognized and also because I am tired of them myself. When a dress is undesirable, I carefully wash it and remove all spots, then rip it, and save the best parts of it, also anything in the way of trimmings, findings, etc. I have a box for woollens, one for silk, a place for laces, findings, trimmings, ribbons, etc., also one for manly things. The result is that when I get ready to make anything over, or make something new, I have an assortment easy to find, and usually find the thing I want.

I suggest that you keep a notebook and pencil in your bag, so that you can jot down the details of a gown or waist that strikes your fancy. Do not forget the details, for a frock is often "made" by certain color combinations, a few buttons in the right place, a fringe of fine lace, and so on.

Of course, if you can afford to wear "original" or "exclusive" models, it would be foolish to make your own clothes. But if you cannot, don't buy inferior clothing when you can dress well and save money by persevering and sewing for yourself. Don't be discouraged if it comes slowly. Follow up your first attempt by another, and still another, while you are in the mood, and sewing will soon become a pleasure instead of a bugbear.

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An Important Part of Trousseau

There is nothing more important in the bridal trousseau than the table linen. But here, like everywhere else, substitutes have crept in. They just had to make their appearance in spite of the fact that our grandmothers would hold up their hands in horror if they could see how linens have been replaced by various other things they never heard tell of.

Possibly table linen has come in for the greatest share of substitutes and the bride who is now buying her trousseau spends a great deal of time in selecting table mats to take the place of the good old-fashioned table cloths. If a bride-to-be has one large linen table cloth in her collection these days she is doing well.

For the summer—if she has an eye to saving the laundry bills—she will include crocheted raffia table mats in pretty colors. For her city home she should have at least two ordinary luncheon sets made of natural shade Holland linen, embroidered in whatever color she chooses. Then, if she wants to "cut out" table cloths altogether, as many are doing, she can have a special linen luncheon set—which can be used for dinner too—of Maderia embroidery or chocheted lace. A set of the former can be obtained for the price of one large table cloth, and can be used more than once without washing.

The pieces of the set should include one dozen doilies of the plate size, one dozen side plate doilies and one dozen tumbler size. Then there should be three platter cloths, not forgetting a large centre-piece for the middle of the table. Breakfast sets include the same sizes, but only half a dozen of each are necessary.

One dozen large serviettes for dinner should also grace the trousseau. If the bride-to-be is fond of pretty things it is nice to have her monogram embroidered in one corner. A dozen of a smaller

size should be included as well as one dozen afternoon tea napkins of Maderia embroidery or, if simplicity is desired, plain hemstitched ones with a tiny monogram in the corner.

Bed linen is also a big item in the trousseau, for nothing looks prettier in a new house than to see linen adorning beds. One dozen double or single sheets are sufficient, and again if the prospective bride wants a little fanciness she can have the top end hemstitched in a wide hem with her monogram in the centre, about two inches above the hem. Two sets of fancy sheets are nice to have for the guest room. For this a wide crocheted band of insertion across the top of the sheet is attractive with a large monogram in the centre with the same effect on pillow slips to match. One dozen pillow cases should be bought, simply hemstitched at the edge with a monogram embroidered about an inch above the stitching.

At least three bedspreads are necessary. Two would be nice of fine embroidered white lawn, for to your minds there is nothing so nice as an all-white bed. The third could be a little more fancy, designed with two wide bands of heavily crocheted lace down each side, coming about a foot from the edge of the bed, a very large monogram embroidered in the centre and the edges turned back about three inches and finished with neat hemstitching.

One dozen large towels are essential. A monogram initialed at one end is very effective or the last initial of the girl's name. A half dozen fancy towels can nearly always be counted on as engagement presents from different friends as well as a dozen pretty guest towels. There should be plenty of face cloths, bath towels, dusters and dish towels, so that when the bride-to-be has all these items included in her trousseau she can be sure that there will be nothing that she has left out.

occupiers have been deprived of necessary light and air ventilation. It is the function of the government to protect the people from what is injurious to health and welfare. The mere incentive of gain is not to be trusted to make a decent world. The law forbids men to make money out of the prostitution of women. It is going to forbid them to create slums which are the schools of all the social evils. Your tenure of office may be very short. The things you do or leave undone may last for generations.

There is a new science of orderly town building that is being adopted in all parts of the civilized world. This province has adopted a town planning act which is intended to secure for the people of this province:

1. Decent living conditions by the assurance to them of light, air, ventilation, sanitation and room to live. Land sweating must stop, because it is injurious to health, welfare and morals. The density and height of buildings must be regulated by law.

2. Better opportunities for industry, both manufacture and agriculture, by allocating special districts for the former and by a thorough system of land classification for the latter so that agricultural effort shall not be wasted.

3. The creation of commercial districts and centres for the grouping of public buildings.

4. The provision of parks and recreation grounds so that adults and children may have opportunity for the expression of the wholesome passion for play.

5. The preservation of places of natural beauty from needless destruction so that civic pride may have something more spiritual than a per capita valuation for its nourishment.

The provincial authorities, if they are wise, will say: "We ask for your co-operation on the grounds of patriotism, business in-

CLEANLINESS IS HEALTH

By the use of Gillett's Lye, house cleaning is made a pleasure instead of a drudgery. It softens the water and cleans thoroughly whether the dirt is visible or invisible. Destroys all bacteria and infectious germs, removes obstructions from drain pipes, closets, sinks, etc. Refrigerators are made delightfully fresh and clean by using one teaspoonful of Gillett's Lye dissolved in two gallons of water.

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terest and civic self-respect. The framing of a plan for your future development will be under your own jurisdiction and the creation of the necessary by-laws, subject to the approval of the director of town planning for the province."

A People's Movement

In these two provinces, as in Great Britain and France, it has been recognized that the logical outcome of the town planning movement is law, carrying with it the compulsion that is the meaning and essence of law. It has been recognized in Great Britain that merely permissive and hortatory legislation to prevent the appalling evils of excessive infant mortality and the waste of human life and happiness, incidental to the haphazard development of towns, is of little use where authorities only sleep on their traditions or where owners of land fail to realize that town planning may be their best friend.

There are also provincial town planning laws in Manitoba, Alberta, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In Ontario there is a Planning and Development Act which takes no account of practically everything that is essential to town planning and urgently needs amendment. In the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia there are signs that provincial town planning may be adopted, though progress appears to be very slow.

It is coming to be felt that the town planning movement is so much a people's movement touching their welfare and happiness so intimately and vitally, that its operation should not be held up year after year by overworked politicians who have not educated themselves to see the significance of the movement. When the time for its operation comes, its most direct and beneficial effect will be felt in the small towns where the mistakes due to planless development are not beyond cure and where future growth may be guided to a definite and conscious end.

In the provinces where Acts have been passed, the effectiveness of the law will depend upon the efficiency, knowledge and enthusiasm of the statesmen and officials who have charge of its operation, but also to a large extent upon local organizations which, because of their knowledge of the blighting effects upon human character of bad living conditions and unregulated development will supply the public opinion and the public demand for the fulfilment of the law.

Ontario has not yet sprung to the lead in this matter, as might be expected with its fine traditions, but there seem to be signs of active consciousness that town planning and zoning are not luxury crazes, but urgent necessities for the preservation of property values, for the promotion of civic economy and efficiency, and for the extension of human welfare and happiness.

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WHY I MARRIED HIM

WHAT THE WIVES SAY

He has such charming manners—not aggressively charming, but his air is always so well bred. I do love this in a man.

He wouldn't take "No" for an answer, and it's awfully monotonous to be proposed to once a week! (NB.—I rather admire his persistence at the bottom of my heart!)

He's just my ideal of what a man should be; and yet he's not particularly handsome or particularly anything!

I loved the way he always looked after me whenever he took me out.

Why did I marry him? He is twenty years older than I, and I used to love gaiety and flirting. And yet—how superficial such pleasures seem to be now that I have him and he has me!

He used to look at me sometimes—you who have a lover will know what I mean. I just knew without any words that he had placed me far above others in his heart.

He was so unselfish, and never thought about himself when I was around. And yet he's not so considerate to everybody!

In my presence he was shy, awkward and constrained. But I first began to love him through the letters he wrote to me when he went to the front. My love story, told in letters, is such a pretty one.

It was a case of "Love me, love my dog!" And he does love dogs. I always think that a man who loves animals must be O.K.

Because he simply couldn't be effeminate. Most girls love a manly man. I do.

I first began to love him because he always insisted on taking care of me, as if I were a baby! He'd do up my gloves, and insist on my wearing goloshes on a wet day!

We liked the same pursuits, and we read the same books. In everything we seemed to be in complete harmony. That's why our marriage has proved to be an ideal one.

Something in Oils

He was anxious to purchase a present for his wife, and, as he liked pictures and as the walls seemed bare, he soon hit upon a satisfactory form for his gift.

"Where shall I find something really nice in oils for the dining room?" he asked the clerk at a department store.

"On the third floor," began the clerk; then he paused and looked doubtfully at the inquirer. Did you mean a painting or something in the sardine line, he asked.

WHY I MARRIED HER

WHAT THE HUSBANDS SAY

She loved to "mother" people, and between you and me and the lamp post, I do like her to make a fuss of me sometimes!

I like girls to be a wee bit helpless and confiding now and then—even if they don't feel very helpless! That's why I married her—because she lets me look after her and care for her.

When I first saw her running about her home, so happy and so busy, with such a cunning blue overall and cap to show what a fine little housewife she was, I thought how ripping it would be to have her running about a little flat that belonged to the two of us!

Because my evenings were so lonely!

I do admire a girl who's got dainty ways—who loves feminine fripperies, takes a pride in her hands, and always wears pretty shoes so that you can admire her feet. That's a pen sketch of my little wife!

When I saw her one day with her sister's baby in her arms, the little head resting against her breast, I thought—well, you can just guess what I thought!

I was so fanatically jealous of every other fellow who looked at her that I just had to marry her as quickly as possible!

She always seemed to be so bright and gay—and she has the prettiest smile you ever saw.

She was a dear little pal always, and I liked telling her things somehow. Just fancy letting her spend her life with another fellow!

Because she's the prettiest little girl I have ever seen!

She's so sympathetic. She always seemed to be really interested in anything I talked about. I like a girl who can talk amusingly; but the girl who can listen intelligently beats her hollow all the same!

She never seemed to have those "catty" views about other girls that men hate so intensely.

A man doesn't want to marry a gad about flirt. My wife is a dear little home-bird, all the same, keeps broad minded, and moves with the times, and is well-read.

LITTER-ATURE.

Scout: "I have an uncle who is making big money from his pen." Patrol Leader: "That so?"

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

There are not many writers who can make a decent living from their pen. "But he isn't a writer, he raises pigs."

ACT TO COMPEL TOWN PLANNING

Two provinces in Canada, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, will shortly have the power to say to the local councils of every city, town or village within their borders: "We have the right, by virtue of the Town Planning Act of this province, to ask you to prepare a plan of your future development so that there will be some assurance that your village or town may grow up in orderly fashion and provide for your citizens an agreeable place in which to live and do their work. Such is the law of this province." If the local councils should say, "We have been in the habit of doing as we liked," the provincial authorities may say: "The development of towns and cities has not been very satisfactory in the past; it has often produced intolerable living conditions for vast numbers of people. These results have been bad for the country and bad for the race. Children have been stunted in their growth physically, intellectually and spiritually. Families have been broken up because they had no room to live in decency and comfort. Slums have been allowed to grow up that have become hot-beds of disease and crime. Residential districts have been blighted by the encroachment of industries into their areas. Opportunities for the preservation of natural beauty that might have afforded permanent spiritual refreshment to the citizens have been neglected. A few men have been allowed to make much money by appropriating the increments of land values that are due to the existence of a community and to the improvements that are paid for by the citizens. They have been allowed to sweat the land, and have so crowded buildings on it that the

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Pure Lard, bulk 35c lb.
Compound, bulk 30c lb.

N. A. COOK.

LIFE INSURANCE

The following letter is a copy forwarded by the General Manager of the
Royal Bank of Canada to the Secretary of the Life Underwriters:
Montreal, August 11th, 1920

Geo. H. Hunt, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 10th inst., in refer-
ence to the value of life insurance, I may say that our confidence
in a borrower is always enhanced by the fact that he carries a life
insurance policy. The wisdom of providing for unforeseen contin-
gencies is an indication of conservatism. Partnership and individ-
ual insurance policies assigned to the bank as collateral security
for advances, have frequently saved the bank from loss when there
was no other visible source of repayment, and saved the man's
family from the stigma of debt. Yours truly,

E. L. POSE, Managing Director.

C. E. REIBER

Phone 69.

Didsbury, Alta.

The Didsbury Pioneer

Member of the Canadian Weekly
Newspapers' Association.
H. E. Osmond, Editor & Prop.
F. H. Osmond, Asst. Editor.
Subscription: \$2.00 per year.
U. S. Points: \$2.50 per year

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1920

There is considerable discussion
about the election that is to be held
on October 25. A great many people
are under the impression that this
election is for the purpose of decid-
ing whether or not the bars will be
reopened for the sale of beer. This
is not the case. This election is only
to determine whether liquor is to be
used as a beverage, may be shipped
into the province as it is done at
present.

This information is not intended
for a boost or a knock, but is merely
a statement of facts.

The big U. F. A. membership drive
which is being planned for the first
week in November will be held
simultaneously with similar drives
in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; so
that it will be a real rallying week
among the organized farmers forces
in the west. An army of canvassers
will be at work; it is expected that
2,500 will be employed in Alberta,
and a similar number in both Sask.
atchewan and Manitoba. Altogether
the workers enlisted in the campaign
in the three provinces should number
not less than 10,000.

Each canvasser will be expected
cover his half township in a car, and
canvassers are being urged not to go
alone, but to fill up their cars with
friends and neighbors. In this way
the U. F. A. workers in each district
will be united together in a com-
mon cause, promoting that feeling
of comradeship which is necessary to
a successful issue of the campaign.
"There is strength in numbers" is
a good motto in this connection.

Where one worker might be un-
successful single handed, two or three
are likely to succeed.
The U. F. A. Committee in charge
of the drive have drafted plans for
the organizing of workers, and this
work is being entered into enthus-
iastically in all parts of the prov-
ince. The committee intend to al-
low nothing to interfere with the
successful completion of this canvass.

The object of the drive is to cover
the whole of the settled portion of
the province completely on November
1st and 2nd, making a thorough can-
vass of every farm home. If the
canvass is not complete on those
dates it may be continued over the
first week of November, but a
strong effort will be made for quick
concerted action on the days decided
on.

Stop, Look and Listen!

THE FIRST FOR SERVICE

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, ROLLED OATS and CRUSHED OATS
always on hand.

Highest prices paid for Cream, Eggs and Poultry—Cash for
every delivery.

Give us a trial.

Our motto, "A Square Deal."

CAMPBELL & GRIFFIN, LTD.,

J. A. RUBY, Manager.

Agents Magnet Separator. Phone 51.

NOTICE. Having moved
into the old
postoffice build-
ing we are now fully equipped to handle your cream
butter and eggs.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Every Can Within 1 Hour After Delivery

TRY US with your next can. All grades received.

Extra sweet, sweet No. 1 and No. 2 churning.

AGENTS Vicking Cream Separators
FOR
and HINNMAN MILKER. OUR MOTTO
"A SQUARE DEAL."

CENTRAL CREAMERY

Phone 64.

S. HARDY, Manager

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

REV. D. McGRIGOR, Minister.
Service—Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 2 p. m.
Thursday, choir practice,
8 p. m.

WESTERDALE METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. H. Brooke.
Services every Sunday.
Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening, 8:30
Sunday School at 12 o'clock.
All are welcome.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Pastor—Rev. Albert Clements.
2 p. m.—Sunday School.
3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Sermons.
8:30 p. m.—Senior Y. P. A.
Thursday
7:30 p. m.—Junior Y. P. A.
8 p. m.—Prayer Meeting.
9 p. m.—Choir Practice.



MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders addressed to the
Postmaster General, will be received
at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the
25th October, 1920, for the con-
veyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a pro-
posed Contract for four years, three
times per week on the Didsbury Rural
Route No. 1, from the 1st January
next.

Printed notices containing further
information as to conditions of pro-
posed Contract may be seen and
blank forms of Tender may be ob-
tained at the Post Offices of Dids-
bury, Westcott and Elkton, and at
the office of the Post Office Inspect-
or.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OF-
FICE, Calgary, 17 September, 1920.
D. A. BRUCE.
Post Office Inspector.

Navy League Campaign

Canada's Lake steamboats make
up the most wonderful short trip
fleet in the world.

This fact has been established by the
satisfaction of practically every naval
expert, but this is scarcely realized
by the vast majority of Canadians.
Rivers throughout the world play a
very important part in the Marine
industry, and in Canada a chain of
Lakes is at its disposal. Those who
think Winnipeg is far inland should
change their view point slightly when

All horses brand-
ed on the property
of WM. H. DAVIES,
S. E. Qr Sec. 4-32-4, W. 5, Didsbury,
Alta.

LOST—One pint brood mare and
yearling 3 year old colt, two bay two
year olds. All branded H on right
thigh. HALLER BROS., Elkton P.O. N.

WANTED—Stock to pasture: lots
of running water, grass and shelter.
T. A. Murphy, Didsbury. c25tf

FOR SALE—Three Stand-
ard bred stallions; one black
pacer 3 years old; one brown
trotter 4 years old; one brown
trotter, aged, a sure foot getter.
Also carts, buggies and harness.
D. M. Sinclair. c20tf

FOUND—A red three year old,
white faced steer, branded X over
bar on right ribs. No other mark-
ings of any kind. Apply at Pioneer
office. 37

We Sell Land

S. DOWNIE & SONS

CARSTAIRS

Phone 4

they are reminded that Winnipeg is
only 400 miles from Great Lake
steamboats, Montreal and Quebec
are reached with the famous St.
Lawrence river while Toronto and
all the Great Lake ports are in touch
with the open waters of the Atlantic,
through the same artery of trans-
portation.

Canada has also some of the finest
natural harbors in the world. At
Halifax and St. John's as well as
Quebec and Montreal, all the world's
largest freighters and passenger
steamers call for cargoes. Ninety
per cent. of the ocean going vessels
could traverse the Great Lakes if the
Welland canal and the St. Lawrence
river were deepened at a few points,
and the romance of "Winnipeg-by-
the-Sea" could become a reality.

Support of the Navy League cam-
paign, which will be inaugurated for
a week beginning October 15, means
encouraging imperial and national
development of this character.

When You Are Milking The Cow

Remember first she is a thing of charm. She makes the farmer's life more sweet,
She lifts the mortgage from the farm. And sets him down on easy street.

Reliable and faithful as she is, she also knows that she must co-operate and have a
REAL HOME FRIEND who will manufacture her product in her own home lo-
cality, sell the finished product

to the far off consumer, and tell
them that these famous cows
and the rich soil that feeds them
are in the Didsbury district.

Confidence

The most valued factor
in the success of our
business is the confidence
the public has
in it.

Satisfaction

We want to satisfy our
customers from the
time they are milking
the cow until they are
banking our cheques
for the milk or cream.

Milk & Cream

that she has so ungrudgingly
entrusted you with?

We thank you in advance for same and guarantee to always pay you the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

CRYSTAL DAIRY, Limited

A. R. Kendrick, Manager

PEOPLE, BOOKS AND THINGS

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE OF MATTERS—TREATED
IN LIGHTER VEINTHE CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT — THE OLDEST
TOWN IN THE NORTH
WEST — DANGEROUS
DAYS — A SCHOOL BOY
CLASSIC.

I was in Prince Albert last week. I have not visited the northern city for more than twelve years, and was more than surprised at its progressive appearance. There were many good stores and business places and the public buildings were imposing and creditable. There is a splendid bridge across the Saskatchewan near where the old ferry used to ply; and the broad reaches of the noble river and the landscape which alternates between cultivated farms, rolling grassy pasture, and forest, makes a grateful relief to eyes long accustomed to the flat outlines of the level prairie.

Prince Albert was really the first town established in the north west. I think the first settler there was James Isbister, the descendant of an Orkneyman in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. This man was afterwards one of the delegation who went to Montana to bring Riel to the Saskatchewan prior to the rebellion of 1885. It was some time in the sixties that Isbister built his first shack where the city of Prince Albert now stands. Shortly afterwards he was joined by some native families, and a little later a Presbyterian mission was established there, and the place took on the semblance of a town.

During the stirring times of the Riel rebellion, Prince Albert was at one time in a dangerous position. The rebels were concentrated at Duck Lake, where they had successfully withstood an attack by the police; Batchoche, which was a large half breed settlement, was near at hand; there were many Indian reserves in the vicinity; and Prince Albert lay open to attack.

Many of the able bodied men, most of whom were familiar with the use of arms, banded themselves together as volunteers and guarded the approaches to the town. All sorts of rumors were flying about, to the effect that Indians and Canadians were advancing upon the place; and there was a good deal of alarm. This condition was relieved by the forced march which was made by Colonel Irvine with a considerable body of Mounted Police through the snow, from Regina. After the battle at Duck Lake Irvine was joined by the Carlton detachment under Major Crozier, and Prince Albert was safe from danger.

Although this old settlement has taken on the semblance of a modern city, there is still some of the atmosphere of the old days about it. The goods of the frontier are still displayed in the shop windows; men on horseback ride down the streets with a fine contempt for motor cars; and black bearded halfbreeds, and moccasined Indians are still to be found. It was not so long ago that prairie might be shot in winter within the city limits; and moose are to be hunted within a day's travel. The trackless woods lie to the north and the hunter may yet find a virgin land.

I found one of my boys the other day reading that school boy classic, "Tom Brown's School Days." I picked it up and ran through some of its pages. What memories of youth it conjured up—of the Bigside football match; of the cross country run with East and Tom; of the great Doctor Arnold; of Flashman the bully; and many another scene dear to the heart of a boy. But I think the most moving event in the book is the fight which Tom waged with Slogger Williams, and the cause that led up to it. In the description of the school

scene which was the prelude to the fight there is an episode, that to my mind is true and touching. Arthur the gentle, temperamental lad was construing that most beautiful of secular passages, the lament of Argive Helen; and the boy touched to the heart by the pure beauty of the words of the most beautiful

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woman of all time broke down and wept. The result was that Slogger Williams was called upon to construe and he made a wretched hash of it. He was punished, and it was when he attempted to visit his vengeance upon Arthur that Tom stepped in. A challenge was passed and the boys of Rugby school flocked to assist Tom Brown, their craftsman, fight a round. The book is a noble one and might with advantage be read by many of our western boys.

Literature was in its infancy when old Homer wrote of Helen, and of Troy, and all the great galaxy of Grecian heroes; and with all our modern knowledge of style, and history, and mythology, we have been unable to improve upon his stirring tales and matchless phrases. What a wonderful epic is the tale of Ulysses the Wanderer—what adventures he achieved and how, when he came home to his island kingdom of Ithaca and slew the suitors of his wife with the great bow that sang of war, he could not rest, but hungered for the strange lands and strange peoples that lay beyond the western stars. Tennyson writes well of the old Wanderer in the following lines:

ULYSSES

It little profits that an idle king,
By this still hearth, among these barren
Match'd with an aged wife, I mete
and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard and sleep, and feed,
and know not me.
I cannot rest from travel; I will
drink life to the lees; all times I have
enjoy'd
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly,
both with those
I loved me and alone; on shore
and when
Thro' scudding drifts the rainy
Hyades
Vext the dim sea: I am become a
name;
For always roaming with a hungry
heart
Much have I seen and known; cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, governments,
Myself not least, but honour'd of them all;
And drunk delight of battle with my
peers,
Far on the ringing plains of windy
Troy.
I am a part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch
where thro'
Gleams that untravell'd world,
whose margin fades
Forever and forever when I move.

There lies the port: the vessel
puffs her sail;
There gloom the dark broad sea.
My mariners
Souls that have toil'd, and
wrought and thought with me
That ever with a frolic welcome
took
The thunder and the sunshine
and opposed
Free hearts, free foreheads—you
and I are old;
Old age hath yet his honour and
his toil;
Death closes all; but something
opens the eye
Some work of noble note may yet
be done,
Not unbecoming men that strove
with gods.
The lights begin to twinkle from
the rocks;

FROM A CONGRESS OF
MURDERERS

From the depths of Sing Sing prison has come a report of what amounts to the conclusions of a congress of murderers, on the death penalty. They are all "lifers," and there are more than a hundred of them, and while they are no longer in the shadow of death by electrocution, many of them were saved after long periods in death cells, only to be placed in the shadow of the living death of a life sentence by a governor's clemency. The large majority, no doubt, have no hope of ever leaving prison walls before eternity's dawn, and if any mortals are capable of utter sincerity these men should be sincere in the opinions they have given.

The voice that speaks for them is the Sing Sing Bulletin, which publishes an article by one of them. He begins by saying that "the writer expects to be in this prison throughout the remainder of his life. He gives no other clue to his identity. This man says that during the period of his confinement he has talked with all of the murderers whose opinions he reflects, and the views of them all have been expressed with impressive sincerity. He hopes 'may carry some thoughts to the minds of those who are fighting against the movement that is now being made to abolish the death penalty.'

Even those who frankly acknowledge their guilt, he says, assert that no thought of the penalty ever entered their minds at the time. They have been committed. Some were crazed with drink, many were blinded by passion or jealous rage, few were conscious of what they were doing. "Had the electric chair been before their eyes, it would not have stayed the impulse to kill." Then he continues:

Ask any one of these hundred or more murderers what should be done with the man who kills another, and he will quickly reply that the only enduring punishment is to send the culprit to prison and keep him there until he has worked out his redemption. Put him at work, pay him for his labor, and divide his earnings between those were dependent upon him and those who were dependent upon the earnings of the man he killed. Curtail the pardoning power of the governors to the extent that the murderer shall not be freed by political influence or by any influence until he has fully redeemed himself in the eyes of man and the eyes of God.

The unknown writer adds that when the man has been sufficiently punished, the governor should have power to pardon him only on the unanimous recommendation of the disciplinary authorities of the prison, including the prison physician and chaplain, since they should know better than any one else when the prisoner is fit to go back into the world and mingle with mankind.

Along the Way

A Fable

In the early morning, when the dew was bright on the grass, a child passed along the highway, and sang as he went.

It was spring, and the ferns were unrolling their green bundles and the hepatica showed purple under her grey fur.

The child looked about him with eager, happy eyes, rejoicing in all he saw, and answering the birds' songs with notes as gay as his own.

Now and then he dropped a seed here or there, for he had a handful of them; sometimes he pushed them into a crack.

The long day wanes; the slow moon climbs; the deep moans round with many voices. Come, my friends.

'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push out, and sitting well in order smite

The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and
Of all the western stars until I die.

threw one to the birds; again he dropped one for the squirrels; and still again he would toss one into the air for very play, for that was what he loved best.

Now it chanced that he passed by a spot where the earth lay bare, with no tree or plant to cover its brown breast.

"Oh!" said the child. "Poor place, will nothing grow in you? Here is a seed for you, and now I will plant it properly."

So he planted the seed properly and smoothed the earth over it, and went his way singing, and looking at the white clouds in the sky and at the green things unfolding around him.

It was a long, long journey the child had to go. Many perils beset his path, many toils he had to overpass, many wounds and bruises he got on the way.

When he returned, one would hardly have known, to look at him, that he was still a child.

The day had been cruelly hot, and still the afternoon sun beat fiercely down on the white road. His clothes were torn and dusty; he toiled on, and sighed as he went, longing for some spot of shade where he might sit down to rest.

Presently he saw in the distance a waving of green, and a cool shadow stretching across the white glowing road; and he drew near, and it was a tree, young and vigorous, spreading its arms abroad, mantled in green leaves that whispered and rustled.

Thankfully the child threw himself down in the pleasant shade, and he was tired, weary journey; and as he rested, he raised his eyes to the green whispering curtain above him, and blessed the hand that planted the tree.

The little green leaves nodded and rustled, and whispered to one another.

"Yes, yes! It is himself he is blessing. But he does not know, and that is the best of all!"

Willie Answered

A doctor who was superintendent of the Sunday school in a small village, asked one of the boys this question:

"Willie, will you tell me what we must do in order to get to heaven?"

Said Willie, "We must die."

"Very true," replied the doctor, "but tell me what we must do before we die."

"We must get sick," said Willie, "and send for you."

Heard It Rattle

The witness for the defense was being cross-examined. In answer to a question put by counsel, instead of speaking he nodded his head.

Whereupon the court stenographer, who was not looking at the witness, demanded: "Answer that question."

The witness replied: "I did answer. I nodded my head."

"Yes," was the retort. "I heard it rattle, but could not tell whether it was up and down or from side to side."

Ready to Oblige

Mistress: "Now, Ada, I want you to show us what you can do tonight. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening."

Cook: "Well, mum, I haven't done any singing or speaking of late years, but as you insist upon it you can put me down for 'The Oly City.'"

A Proficient Instructor

When father came home to dinner, he observed a vacant chair in the table. "Where's the boy?" he asked.

"Harry's upstairs," came in a tone of painful precision from the mother. "It grieves me to say, Richard, that you son was heard swearing on the stairs."

"Swearing!" exclaimed the father. "I'll teach him to swear. And with that the angry parent started upstairs in the dark. Halfway up he stumbled and came down with a crash."

After the confusion had subsided, Harry's mother was heard saying from the hallway. "That will do, Richard. You have given him enough for one lesson."—Harper's.

LEAVE RUSSIA ALONE

Whatever Soviet Government is, whether you call it Bolshevism, or State Socialism, or anything else, it must be recognized as a fact and accepted as a condition.

There are two ways of recognizing Bolshevism. One is to nationalize it in Russia and let Russia do as she pleases with it—which she is as much entitled to do as Britain is to have responsible government by democracy. The other is to internationalize it by refusing to recognize and by fighting it in Russia. The Allied Nations have tried the second way, and it work—into the confusion of the Allies. The more Bolshevism is challenged in Russia by nations who have no business to regard Russia as a dark continent, the more it is bound to become international and to spread to democratic countries. Every new movement thrives on persecution.

Aptly was it said by a European professor the other day that Russia will stand for either Bolshevism or Capitalism, not for what is called democracy. Russia has had the Czars. It is to be conjectured that the greater part of Russia would prefer Bolshevism to any return of the Czardom that was.

Universal Bolshevism is no more likely to succeed than a world Kaiserism. But the Bolshevistic idea has far more recruits in many countries already than Kaiserism ever had. Kaiserism was national. Bolshevism aims to be international. The best way to defeat the ultimate Bolshevistic idea is to keep it national. Let Russia do it. Let her work out. Let the grand experiment of wealth for the workers, whether they work or whether they loaf, come to grief in one country, and the world will know what to do with it. But as long as the rest of the world keeps muddling at Russia's own internal problems, the more recruits Bolshevism will get before there is time to show up its economic fallacies. In heaven's name let Russia Bolshevize till she is sick of it. For no great nation is going to be fool enough through its workers to accept a socialistic experiment that has been tried in the country where it was born—though conceived in Germany—though collapsed in France.

The collapse of Poland will surely mean a collision between Russia and Germany. This is Germany's chance. A strong Poland is necessary. But Polish ambitions have gone too far. France has gone too far in urging on Poland. There is a class of Russian reactionaries in Paris who make France believe that the Soviet is ruining Russia and that therefore Bolshevism must be stopped for the good not only of Russia but of Europe and the rest of the world. This is a stupid idea. If Russia wants to go to perdition, by all means let her. The day she does, through the agency of her own socialistic ideas, will be the day when British labor will see the masses in Russia will themselves get rid of the Lenin-Irotsky regime and put something better in its place. Russia may be far behind other great nations. But Russia with all her crimes and excesses and bloody, fantastic experiments in revolution, is far ahead of what she was under the Czars and the economic penetration of Germany. If there is one great principle clearly to be kept in mind, it is that Russia must be left alone so far as her own internal government is concerned. And when British labor wants to do it to Government, let British labor confine its activities to Britain, and leave France alone.

Absent Minded

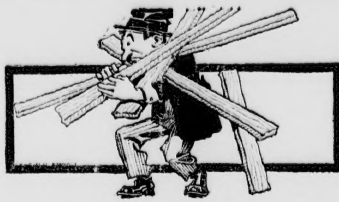
Prof. Dogsboddy, LL.D., F.R.S., is absent minded. One night he returned home late and rang the bell. Everyone was in bed. So he rang again—quite forgetting he had rung the bell.

At last his housekeeper's head protruded itself from a second storey window.

"The professor," declared the head, isn't in."

The professor pondered doubtfully for a moment.

"All right," he answered quietly. "I'll call again." And, hobbling down the steps, he went forth once more into the cold and cheerless night.



LET US SHOULDER YOUR LUMBER TROUBLES

That's what we're here for. Any time you're in doubt as to what is the best material to use for certain classes of building, you can profit by our long experience.

And rest assured you can rely on our advice, too.

If we know hemlock dimension is the proper material to use on a certain building, we won't try to sell you pine or other woods that cost you much more money, yet give you no better results.

Our aim is to please you every time you buy here, and we confidently assure you, that grade for grade, and price for price, we can give you perfect satisfaction on any kind of Lumber and Building Material.

Nothing too large or too small for us to take care of— one piece or a car load.

NORTH END LUMBERYARD, Ltd.

[For Service]

J. BENSON, Manager.

TELEPHONE 122

DIDSBURY,

ALBERTA.

DOMINION CHATAUQUAS

THREE JOYOUS DAYS
OCTOBER 21 - 22 - 23

Music Education
Inspiration Entertainment

DAILY PROGRAM

DOMINION CHATAUQUA SERVICE
SEASON TICKETS— DAILY PROGRAM—
Adults \$1.75 Afternoon at 3:30

Afternoon— FIRST DAY
Opening Exercises and Announcements
Special Concert—Newell Concert Company
Readings—Pay Epperson

Evening—
Prelude—Newell Concert Company
Lecture—'Tallow Dips and Sparks'
Robert Parker Miles

Admission \$1.00
Afternoon— SECOND DAY
Musical Concert—Serbian Orchestra

Evening—
Concert Prelude—Serbian Orchestra
Lecture—'Some Political Problems Facing
John Bull and Uncle Sam'
Capt. Norman Ingle

Admission \$1.00
Afternoon— THIRD DAY
Prelude—Garner Jubilee Singers
Humorous Readings—Rosella Knapp Reed

Evening—
Grand Closing Concert—Garner Jubilee Singers
Admission \$1.00

Note—Provincial Tax Extra, except in Saskatchewan, where no tax is levied.

After noon of the opening day, Season Tickets for adults advance to \$2.25. Buy your Season Ticket now

AROUND THE TOWN

Ham and, hot cakes and coffee sixty beans a month. Going up!

Mrs. R. Anderson of Tabor is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell.

We know that winter is nearly upon us. The girls have discarded their furs.

Miss A. L. Tyler of Calgary was the guest of her friend, Mr. A. L. Smith, over the week end.

Mrs. Hall and two children are paying a visit to Mrs. Hall's father, Mr. C. C. Swain, for a few days.

Dig up the curling rocks, polish up the skates and repair the snow shoes. They will all be in use soon.

There will be service in the Church of England on Sunday at 2 p.m., when the preacher will be the Rev. Herbert Clay, of O.M.

We hope the Chataqua concert will ring off before 12:30 a.m. We wouldn't like to see these people get mowed away in the city hustle.

The price of board and room for "regulars" at the Rosebud Hotel has been boosted to \$99 a month. They want to get your bank roll at one shot.

Too bad the climate of Alberta is not adapted to the big leaf, or any other old leaf. Perhaps then we could afford to come out fully dressed.

Construction is steadily proceeding on the site of the new telephone building, and according to the amount of dust raised on that corner, it should be fast work.

Mr. Norman Welcker of Vancouver, one of Didsbury's old timers, is spending a few days in town and country, partly on business, but not forgetting to look up friends and relatives.

We have a sample of Alberta's excellent potatoes, raised by Mr. Kihalt. They are very smooth and clean and fine specimens. The largest one weighs two pounds, five and one half ounces.

Mrs. T. W. Cunnison is staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hugel for a few days, pending her departure for Winnipeg where she will join Mr. Cunnison, who has been transferred to that city.

After hearing the evidence presented by the Crown in the case of Frank J. Reek, charged with the theft of a roan mare, the property of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, Mr. Justice Simmons ordered a nolle prosequi. Joseph Shew acted for the Crown; J. McKinley Cameron for the accused.

HAD A LOT OF SENSE

There was an old geezer and he had a lot of sense, he started up a business on a dollar and eighty cents. The dollar for stock, and the eighty for an ad, brought him three lovely dollars in a day, by dad!

Well, he bought more goods and a little more space, and he played that system with a smile on his face.

The customers flocked to his two by four and soon he had to hustle for a regular store. Up on the square where the people pass, he got a store that was all plate glass. He fixed up the windows with the best he had and told them all about 't in a half page ad.

He soon had 'em coming and he never never quit, and he wouldn't cut down on it ad. one bit. And he's kept things bumping in the town ever since, and everybody calls him 'The Merchant Prince.

Some say it's luck, but that's all bunk—Why he was doing business when the times were punk!

People have to purchase and Geoz. or was wise, for he knew the way to get 'em was to advertise.—Sanitized

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